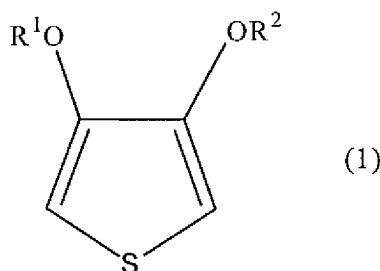


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

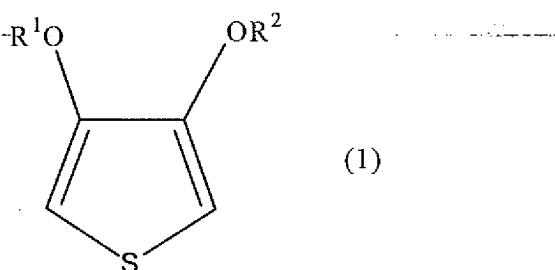
Claims 1 - 6 (Cancelled)

7. (Previously Presented) A method for producing an aqueous dispersion containing a complex of a poly(3,4-alkylenedioxythiophene) and a polyanion comprising: polymerizing a 3,4-alkylenedioxythiophene represented by formula (1):



wherein R¹ and R² together form a C₁₋₄-alkylene group which is optionally substituted, wherein the polymerization is performed in the presence of the polyanion by using peroxodisulfuric acid as an oxidizing agent in an aqueous solvent and wherein the pH during polymerization is 1.5 or less and wherein said aqueous solvent is water and said polyanion is a polystyrene sulfonic acid.

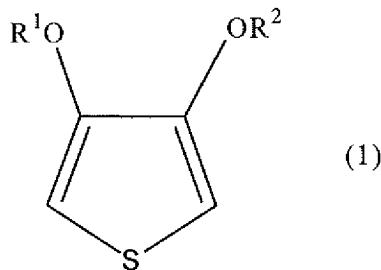
8. (Previously Presented) A method for producing an aqueous dispersion containing a complex of poly(3,4-dialkylenedioxythiophene) and a polyanion comprising: polymerizing a 3,4-alkylenedioxythiophene represented by formula (1):



wherein R¹ and R² together form a C₁₋₄-alkylene group which is optionally substituted, and wherein the polymerization is performed in the presence of the polyanion by using peroxodisulfuric acid as an oxidizing agent in an aqueous solvent, in which an acid selected from the group of water-soluble inorganic acids and water-soluble organic acids is added so as to

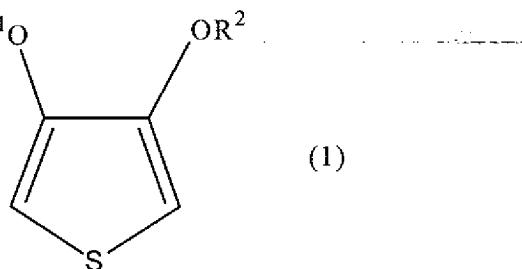
lower pH of the resultant reaction mixture to 1.5 or less and wherein said aqueous solvent is water and said polyanion is a polystyrene sulfonic acid.

9. (Previously Presented) A method for producing an aqueous dispersion containing a complex of a poly(3,4-dialkoxythiophene) and a polyanion comprising: polymerizing a 3,4-dialkoxythiophene represented by formula (1):



wherein R¹ and R² are C₁₋₄-alkyl groups, wherein the polymerization is performed in the presence of the polyanion by using peroxodisulfuric acid as an oxidizing agent in an aqueous solvent and wherein the pH during polymerization is 1.5 or less and wherein said aqueous solvent is water and said polyanion is a polystyrene sulfonic acid.

10. (Previously Presented) A method for producing an aqueous dispersion containing a complex of poly(3,4-dialkoxythiophene) and a polyanion comprising: polymerizing a 3,4-dialkoxythiophene represented by formula (1):



wherein R¹ and R² are C₁₋₄-alkyl groups, and wherein the polymerization is performed in the presence of the polyanion by using peroxodisulfuric acid as an oxidizing agent in an aqueous solvent, in which an acid selected from the group of water-soluble inorganic acids and water-soluble organic acids is added so as to lower pH of the resultant reaction mixture to 1.5 or less and wherein said aqueous solvent is water and said polyanion is a polysulfonic polystyrene sulfonic acid.

11. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the pH during polymerization is 1.0 or less.

12. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the pH during polymerization is 1.0 or less.

13. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the pH during polymerization is 1.0 or less.

14. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the pH during polymerization is 1.0 or less.

15. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said acid is hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric, p-toluenesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, methanesulfonic or trifluoromethanesulfonic.

16. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein said acid is hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric, phosphoric, p-toluenesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, methanesulfonic or trifluoromethanesulfonic.

17. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 1 to 5 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

18. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 7, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 2 to 4 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

19. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 1 to 5 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

20. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 2 to 4 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

21. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 1 to 5 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

22. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 9, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 2 to 4 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

23. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 1 to 5 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

24. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 2 to 4 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene.

25-26. Cancelled

27. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 2 to 4 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene and the oxidizing agent comprises a catalytic amount of metal ions wherein the metal ions are iron, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum or vanadium ions.

28. (Currently Amended) The method as claimed in claim 12, wherein said oxidizing agent is used in an amount from 2 to 4 equivalents with respect to one mole of the thiophene and the oxidizing agent comprises a catalytic amount of metal ions wherein the metal ions are iron, cobalt, nickel, molybdenum or vanadium ions.